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SALT LAKE CITY, - DEC. 18, 1907.

"REMEMBER YE THE LAW."

The year is drawing to a close and the Bishops of Wards will soon announce dates for the closing of the thing accounts for the year. We beg to remind the members of the Church of their privileges and duties in this respect. The Apostle Paul, in his second letter to the Corinthians, enunciates a principle applicable to the duty of giving liberally, when he says:

"But this I say, he which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully. Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity; for God loveth a cheerful giver. And God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always having a sufficiency in all things, may abound in every good work. As it is written, He hath dispersed abroad; he hath given to the poor; his righteousness remaineth for ever." (2 Cor. 9: 6-9).

This was penned by the inspired author of the Epistle with special reference to the relief of sufferers from famine in Judea, but the general principles enunciated should be a rule of conduct for all ages. Donations for the furtherance of the work of the Lord should be given not grudgingly but cheerfully. "They are not compulsory, but it must be remembered that those who 'sow sparingly' will also 'reap sparingly'; also that it is through the grace of the Lord that those who are faithful in His service are enabled to keep His commandments in all things, and abound in every good work.

To those who have endeavored to observe the law of tithing honestly, it is not necessary to speak of the blessings attendant upon the observance of that law. And many who do not observe it know, from their own experience, what they have lost through their negligence. Their consciences tell them of this.

But it is a notable fact that the law of tithing in the Mosaic dispensation was never complained of as an intolerable burden, though other features of the ancient law were so designated. It was practical, and, whenever put to the test, it was found that it brought blessings with it. The Prophet Malachi gave this exhortation:

"Bring ye the whole tithe, into my storehouse, that there may be meat in my house, and peace for me now here, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

The law of tithing, then, is one that can be put to the practical test. It is capable of demonstration. And whenever it was tested, it was found to be "good as gold." Hence, although, at times, it was neglected and disobeyed, as other divine laws, it was not complained of as an intolerable burden. On the contrary, whenever the people were humiliated and put under the yoke of oppressors and they repented and wanted the blessings of liberty and peace, they returned to an observance of the law that included precepts as to tithing, and the Lord invariably accepted their offerings and redeemed His promises.

The present time is one in which the Latter-day Saints should strive earnestly to do their duty faithfully in all things. Only so can they be a power for good among the children of men.

A THIRD TERM.

At a time when the third-term talk is revived again, it may be of interest to recall the fact that the original plan of the framers of the Constitution was that the chief executive be elected for seven years, without any chance of re-election. This was changed for the reason that to make the president ineligible for a second term, would be to tempt him to use his office for corrupt purposes. And so a four-year term was agreed on, with possible re-election at the discretion of the voters.

Now, if this reasoning holds good with respect to a seven-year term and no re-election, why should it not also be good logic when applied to an eight-year term—two four-year terms—and re-election barred? It is evident that if re-election means temptation to abuse the office, in one case, it means the same in another, and the inevitable conclusion is that, in the opinion of the framers of the Constitution, the possibility of re-election ought always to be held out as an incentive to the conscientious performance of the duties of the office.

Washington's retirement at the end of the second term does not prove anything to the contrary. He did not refuse another nomination for any other than purely personal reasons. He was tired of public life and did not care to shoulder the responsibilities any longer.

There is no probability that President Roosevelt will accept another nomination, even if it should be tendered to him. He has declared that he will not do so. But if it should happen that the voters will refuse to let him retire at this time, it would be no violation of law to nominate him again. It would not be a violation of the tradition even, for, during the first years in the Presidential chair he merely fulfilled the duties of a vice president. He has been elected president only once. It would be no menace to American institutions.

But the language of the President does not admit of a construction from which a hidden meaning contrary to the one obviously conveyed by the words themselves, may be extracted. If Roosevelt

vets is to become President again, the office must be looked upon, not by the voters of the country.

SYMPATHY EXPRESSED.

The City Council has very properly passed resolutions expressing sympathy with the family of Officer Charles S. Ford, who was killed by one of the desperate criminals who have been attracted to this City lately. It was a cold-blooded murder. Words but poorly convey the desire of friends to console and comfort those who so suddenly have been called upon to mourn. But the bereaved family may rest assured that the Council in its resolutions speaks for the community. May they find strength to bear up under the terrible affliction.

It is a familiar saying, that coming events cast their shadows before, and we are reminded of it by the fact that only a few days ago a friend of Mr. Ford met him on the street and, in the course of conversation, warned him of the dangers of his calling. They spoke for some minutes on that subject, and with a rather sad, "God bless you," they parted, never again to meet in this life.

The Council has also recommended that contributions be solicited for the benefit of the family, and asked the Mayor to receive such contributions. It would have been better if an appropriation out of the public funds had been made, since the deceased lost his life in the service of the public. But, that being out of the question, a public subscription seems the next best expediency. There is, however, no valid reason why the City treasury should be so empty that in an emergency, the City Council should be begging for charitable purposes. If the people's money had not been squandered, that necessity would not have arisen. The Council would have had plenty of funds for all legitimate purposes.

STREET CAR MATTERS.

Tramway ordinances just passed in the city of Chicago contain the following provision:

"Each car shall bear appropriate and conspicuous signs upon both its sides and ends, so placed as to indicate, both day and night, the route and destination of such car. At night such signs shall be illuminated."

In general the cars of Salt Lake City bear appropriate signs. At times, however, they bear none or a wrong sign. This, we suppose, is a mere matter of inattention in most cases. Moreover, since electricity is the motor power, it should be easy to have the signs, at least two of them, illuminated.

We think, too, that the rule of stopping only on one side of the street, while a reasonable one, should be enforced in such a way as to inform, without exasperating, street car patrons. We have frequently observed persons standing on the wrong side of the road, not knowing of the violation. Sometimes the motorman has the good judgment to stop his car on the other side and to beckon to them. In a few cases, however, no attention is paid to these persons, who are often left standing there wondering why the car did not stop for them. When the car is not late on schedule time, it would be a simple matter to pick up such passengers by having them come to the car across the street.

In relation to transfers, our judgment is that the time should not be so strictly limited as it is. In many cities unlimited time transfers have been granted to the public.

NEGROES IN OKLAHOMA.

An exchange notes that when "the Oklahoma constitution was formulated it was hailed in some quarters as the nearest approach to a perfect form of government that has been made. It undertook to profit by the mistakes and the difficulties of others. It prohibited many things. It commanded many things. It shackled wrong. It threw wide the doors to freedom.

"Yet such are the limitations of human nature that once secure in the possession of this Utopian charter, unhampered by old laws, old fetters, old hates, old feuds and old biases, the men who came to the dignity of statehood under it lost no time in smiting hip and thigh an element which also is struggling bravely toward the light."

It seems that the Constitution of the new state substantially deprives the negro of equality of rights before the law as compared with his white brother. In its newly granted independence, Oklahoma proceeds to segregate the races to the disadvantage of the blacks.

This condition has reminded some observers of the ancient joke that when the Puritans landed they fell first upon their knees and secondly upon the Indians.

It is justly said that in older communities where the race question is acute and where the traditions of generations bear weightily upon society, excuses may be made for discriminating laws, which can hardly be urged in the case of a new commonwealth.

But inasmuch as all the state-building in the Far West has been noteworthy by the absence of any such race discriminations, it is unfortunate, to say the least, that the otherwise broad constitution makers of Oklahoma saw fit to resort to the deprivation of the colored men of any of their rights before the law.

ONLY A DOG.

Persons who chanced to be passing along upper South Temple street Friday evening witnessed a pathetic little happening. A 10-year-old youngster, whistling happily with a little ugly yellow dog barking and scampering at his feet, was headed toward town "with a hop, skip and jump." Passersby could not help but notice the little fellow and his pup and as boy and doggie passed, they smiled kindly upon the pair. The boy found a stick and began throwing it into the street for the pup to bring it back. The dog, delighted beyond measure, barked and jumped and as fast as the stick was thrown brought it to his master, then cocking his head and wagging its tail expectantly. But doggie made one trip too many. Just as it was about

to pick up the piece of wood again an automobile whizzed past it and before dog, boy or by-standers could realize what was happening had run squarely over the animal. The boy whistled, but the dog did not move. The youngster rushed to the brink of a steep bank, against that of his pet. Tears began to course down the boy's cheeks as he patted the doggie's head, and finally he lifted the little animal to his arms ever so carefully.

It was evident that the dog could not live beyond a few hours and no one realized this better than the boy, himself. Sobbing, the boy started to retrace his foot-steps homeward. He had appeared whistling and joyous but the return was sad and slow. Some, by-stander, trying to be encouraging, said there were other yellow haired, fuzzy dogs in the world. The boy turned around with a jerk and through his tears the light of anger blazed. "Maybe there is other yellow pups and maybe there is fuzzy-haired dogs but, say, Mister, there ain't no more Zips." By-standers who had been tempted to laugh at the little fellow's grief didn't smile. "Here," said one well dressed, prosperous looking man, "Here, sonny, get in this carriage with me, and we will hurry Zip down to a doctor, although, sonny, I am afraid he can't live."

And yet the main center in this drama was only a little yellow, fuzzy dog!

Automobile accidents seem to travel in cycles.

General Funston's old fits Goldfield perfectly.

Is copper going to sink to the lowest depths?

A fleet steaming ten knots an hour is not very fleet.

The cold is getting to be sharper than a serpent's tooth.

It doesn't make any difference what the per capita is if you haven't got it.

If Cannon were elected President it wouldn't mean militarism in the administration.

A cashier's check, while not a "true bill," is in a way an indictment of the currency system.

"Butter strong at eighty cents," says a market report. It is strongest at about twenty cents.

Since the enforcing of the "blue laws" New York is getting to be a city of homes on Sundays.

A presidential boomlet has been started for Governor-General Magoon of Cuba. This is the ne plus ultra.

Los Angeles wants the Carson mint moved to that city. Los Angeles rarely sees anything, she doesn't want.

So many financial storms have their origin in Wall street that the name should be changed to Squall street.

Buffalo porterhouse steaks are fifty cents a pound in Chicago. That must be the kind of meat Caesar fed upon.

The "Black Hand" is said to have made overtures to Caruso in his defense. Simply trying to make a monkey of him.

London uses 50,000 tons of sugar annually for jam making. How much is used in the street jams (there is always a jam in them) is not known.

It speaks well for the Philippine assembly that the first bill to go to its final reading is one making an appropriation for schools in the villages.

The best cure for kleptomania is incarceration in jail for a few days of the kleptomaniac. It has a wonderful effect in developing a sense of right and wrong in the subject.

The keel of the North Dakota, the largest battleship ever planned, was laid Monday. Long before it is off the ways no doubt a larger battleship will have been planned.

One of the latest ore-prospecting devices placed before the public is an electrical instrument, which, according to its inventor, says the January Popular Mechanics, will locate free metals at almost any depth, map out the course and width of the vein and ascertain its exact position below the surface.

CHINESE-EXCLUSION.

New York Commercial.
 In common with the most enlightened and progressive, and at the same time with the most conservative thought of the country, the opinions of Secretary Strauss of the department of commerce and labor advanced in his annual report suggest some modifications in the Chinese exclusion act. A more opportune moment than the present hardly can be desired, he says, for reaching a better understanding with China on the subject of Chinese immigration and for adjusting our policy in this regard to the demands of justice and equality. And for the one chief reason—among others—that Chinese resentment at our discrimination against these people has operated to cut down our exports to China fully 50 per cent during the past two years. In the framing of the law in this matter—largely the reflection of Pacific coast sentiment—exclusion has been made the rule, admission the exception.

FASCINATION OF DANGER.

Boston Transcript.
 With that fatal fascination which the burning stable has for the horse whose home it has been, the Russian organizers of revolution seem unable to resist being drawn back within the danger line. For months the friends of Prof. Tchallikoff have been hearing, to their great amusement, of his presence in St. Petersburg. Mme. Breachkovsky, too, another of those representatives of the upper and educated classes who have given their lives and their fortunes to the cause of freedom and who made many warmly admiring friends in the United States during her visit last year, seems to have been arrested at the same time. The two venerable patriots occupy cells side by side in the fortresses of St. Peter and Paul. We wonder at their plunging again into the flames, but, after all, why should they not have done so? The revolution is the child of their life-long planning and propaganda; their whole hearts are in it; they have no existence apart from it and it is not so strange that they were unable longer to absent themselves.

A SERMON FOR WORKERS

(For the "News" by H. J. Hagood.)

Never be satisfied with your present position. Discontent is the first step towards promotion. Learn to find fault in an intelligent way with yourself and with your job; improved efficiency and raise of salary are the natural sequence.

The man who is satisfied is the man who remains behind in his wheelbarrow, while his competitor's 60 H. P. motor car passes him on the road to success. Progress has for its propelling force a desire for something better; but to be satisfied is to stand still.

There never was a successful business man who was satisfied. The feeling of dissatisfaction is the stimulant that impels the business venture and the risk.

This sensibility is never induced by sitting down. To appreciate it is to struggle it, not now, or then, but at the opportune moment.

He who has a thorough understanding of what dissatisfaction looks like never fails to recognize it at the proper time.

Had Andrew Carnegie been satisfied with his old job in the telegraph office, he would never have become the steel king. Gray's Elegy, I dare say, would have been written in seven days instead of seven years had its author been less dissatisfied with it. If, in 1776, we had been satisfied with the British rule, there would be no United States.

The result of dissatisfaction is greatness. That "some men are born great" is a lie. That "others have greatness thrust upon them" is another lie. To achieve it is the only way it can be gotten; and this is the result of an ardent dissatisfaction.

JUST FOR FUN.

One Excepted Town.

"Yes," said the Rev. Mr. Goodiey, "I opposed the contemplated prize drawing for our building fund. I can't conceive of any form of lottery."

"Except a marriage in the church," suggested the crusty bachelor.—Phila. delphia Press.

His Reason Given.

There was once a book collector who solemnly warned a friend against ever lending a book, and who, to enforce his moral, led him to a well-stocked bookshelf in his own shelves, saying: "Look at those shelves. Every book on them was lent to me."—Judge's Library.

The Rights of Labor.

There is a Vermontor who adds to the small income accruing from his farm by a little lumbering in the winter.

This man had this year an assistant in the person of a tall, lank youth of 17.

One day the trees had been cut and the logs skidded, or drawn together in a pile on the brink of a steep bank, where they could be easily loaded on a sled. Suddenly the blocking that held down upon his knees, put his head logs began to roll down the bank; whereupon the farmer shouted to the youth, who was standing at the moment directly in their path, to run for his life. Instead of doing so, however, he merely dropped into a little hollow that chanced to be near, and the logs came tumbling down over him.

Of course, the farmer supposed that his help had instantly been killed. With the assistance of some other men he managed to roll the logs off his youthful assistant, and, to his intense surprise, it was found that the lad was unharmed.

"Why didn't you run, as I told you, you idiot!" demanded the farmer.

"Do you suppose I'm going to run for \$10 a month?" was the indignant response.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Do you blame a man for wearing a moustache if he wants to?" "No," answered Miss Cayene. "But I blame him for wanting to."—Washington Star.

Grandma: "Have you wasted any time today, Margaret?" Margaret: "Yes, indeed. I played bridge all the afternoon with only one pack of cards."—Life.

Sadly the pickpocket surveyed the interior of a fat purse. "Nothing but samples," he muttered. "Is there no honor among women?"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"I'd like to speak to the boss," said the blind beggar at the door. "She's out today," said Mr. Hancock. "This is Thursday, you know; anything my wife or I could do for you?"—Philadelphia Press.

"What do I get for this stunt?" asked the vain, but execrable amateur. "If I were a police magistrate," answered the manager, "you would get 30 days, but as I'm not, you'll simply get out."—Baltimore American.

Opheum THEATRE
 ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.
 ALL WEEK.
 Canfield & Carleton,
 Mullen & Correll, Arlington Four,
 Beth Stone, Maudie O'Connor,
 Webb's Seals, Kinodrome,
 Opheum Orchestra.

Every Evening except Sunday, 8:15, 10:15, 11:15.
 Matinee, Daily (except Sunday and Monday), 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:45, 8:15.
 Box Seat 50c.

GRAND THEATRE
 Direction Pelton & Smutzer,
 C. W. Anderson, Res. Mgr.

TONIGHT
 All this week
AT THE OLD CROSS ROADS!
 (A beautiful story of the Sunny South)
 Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
 Next Week.
A WIFE'S SECRET!

LYRIC THEATRE
 Direction Sullivan & Conside

ALL THIS WEEK!
THE GOLD KING.
 Prices 10c, 20c and 30c.
 Prices 10c, 20c and 30c.
 Prices 10c, 20c and 30c.
 Next Week a dramatization of Chas. Read's famous novel
FOUL PLAY!

Millinery Specials for Thursday, Friday and Saturday

Every hat in our Millinery dept., excepting a few plume trimmed, included in this extraordinary sale. These prices will prevail:

\$1.00 \$2.00 \$5.00

For three days every hat in the department, with the few exceptions mentioned, will be sold at one of the following prices: \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$5.00. It will be to your advantage to come early.

Glove Gifts at Reduced Prices

15-button Mousquetaire Gloves, black, white or navy blue, navy green. Regular price \$4.00 a pair, for \$3.35
 16-button Suede Mousquetaire Gloves. Regular price \$2.50 a pair for \$2.85
 12-button Mousquetaire Gloves, black and white, in all sizes. Regular price \$3.50 for \$2.85
 Grenoble Gloves, all colors excepting black, fine French real kid, over seam Paris point embroidered, three clasps, regular \$2.00 value, \$1.50
 Women's Prix-Seam Street Gloves, dark tan, good \$1.75 values, \$1.35
 2-clasp Pique Street Gloves, all colors and sizes, good values at \$1.75, for \$1.25

Handkerchief Xmas Gifts.

The greatest and most beautiful variety we have ever shown at very reasonable prices. Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, 20c to \$5. Fancy Embroidered Swiss Handkerchiefs 5c to 35c. Initial Linen Handkerchiefs 12 1-2c to 75c. Plain Linen Handkerchiefs 1-3c to \$1.00. Princess Lace Handkerchiefs 75c to \$6.00. Armenian Hand-made Lace Edge Handkerchiefs 75c to \$2.50. French Handmade and Hand-Embroidered Handkerchiefs 75c to 9.00. Children's Plain Hemstitched and Printed Border Handkerchiefs, 5c each, 50c dozen

Sensible Xmas Gifts

For the family, friends or your sweetheart

There's nothing more appreciated than PERFECT FITTING, STYLISH, UP-TO-DATE SHOES or SLIPPERS. A compliment alike to the good sense of the giver and the good taste of the recipient.

Footwear purchased of us is always appreciated. You're SURE OF GETTING THE VERY BEST.

Hardware Dept. Gifts.

Appropriate gifts that will be greatly appreciated—rangers, stoves, food cutters, carvers, razors, safety razors, skates, tool chests, etc.

Splendid Line of Horse Blankets and Lap Robes to Select From

China and Glassware Gifts

The delight of the housewife is beautiful china-ware, cut glassware and bric-a-brac, useful and ornamental. Our variety of articles suitable for gifts is exceptionally large, and the price range is so great we can surely please you.

Z. C. M. I. WHERE YOU GET THE BEST Z. C. M. I.
 OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

PRINCESS RINK.
 FAIR GROUNDS.
 Ladies Free.
 Races with prizes every night.
 Skates 15c. Admission 10c.

AUDITORIUM
 RICHARDS ST. ROLLER RINK.

SPECIAL NOTICE!
 Commencing Monday, November 25th, a new scale of prices will be in effect at the Auditorium on Richards St., Salt Lake City, and Grant St., Ogden.
 Ladies will be admitted free at all seasons. Gentlemen will be admitted for 10 cents.
 Moving Pictures and Other attractions of high quality will be furnished as usual.

You have only a few days left to purchase a Xmas Present.

Come in and we will help you select from our big stock of perfumes, Gilette safety razors, candles, military hair brushes, or anything else that one could desire for Xmas.

WILLES - HORNE DRUG CO.,
 News Building, Both Phones 374.

36 MAIN ST. **CUTLER'S** 36 MAIN ST.

A Chance to Save on Christmas Purchases.

We show such a large variety of suitable Xmas presents and price them so low that economically inclined shoppers find it most profitable and satisfactory to trade here.

These are some things we sell:

Neckwear
 Shirts
 Gloves
 Suspenders
 Handkerchiefs
 Hosiery
 Suits
 Knit Jackets
 Ladies' Sweaters
 Cardigan Jackets
 Children's Toggles
 Pajamas
 Knit Wool Shawls
 Suit Cases, etc.

Underwear for Men, Women and Children.

The Original Knit Goods House of Utah.

FOR SALE

Salt Lake City Coupon Paying Warrants (in \$500.00 and \$1,000.00 denominations) bearing 6 per cent interest. Redeemable in ten annual payments. A safe, conservative and paying investment, especially desirable for small investors.

P. J. MORAN

BOARD OF TRADE BLDG., CITY.